

# THE TIMES.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, JULY 11, 1840.

ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.  
Proposed by General Jackson—Disavowed by Van Buren—The People will establish it by the election of General Harrison.

THE TRUE REPUBLICAN TICKET—  
FOR PRESIDENT.

William Henry Harrison,  
of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

John Tyler, of Va.

The Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

PHILIP COLE, of Washington.  
JOSEPH C. BROWN, of St. Louis.  
SAMUEL C. OWENS, of Jackson.  
STEPHEN CLEAVER, of Rails.

Nominations by the Whig Convention of Missouri, at the City of Jefferson, Monday, October 21st, 1839.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN B. CLARK, of Howard County.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

JOSEPH BOGGS, of Ste. Genevieve.

FOR CONGRESS.

EDWARD M. SAMUEL, of Liberty.

GEORGE C. SIBLEY, of St. Charles.

FOR THE STATE SENATE.

JOSEPH COOPER.

FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HENRY W. KRING.

AZOR R. ANDERSON.

THOMAS JACKMAN.

JAMES H. BIRCH.

PUBLIC MEETING AT NEW FRANKLIN.

A number of the Candidates for the General Assembly, will be at New Franklin on Wednesday next, the 15th inst., for the purpose of addressing the people. It is hoped the people and the candidates of both political parties will be there. All are invited and requested to attend.

TO THE WHIGS.

On Monday last, we had a large gathering of the leading loco focus, in Fayette, for the purpose, as was understood, of comparing notes in relation to their strength in old Howard! Nothing has been ascertained except in the way of inference, but the long faces which many were during the evening gave evidence that already they perceive the "hard writing on the wall."

Pains has been taken by our public men, and unless we are greatly mistaken, there are at this moment, a clear majority of Harrison men in the county. The townships have been canvassed—the names of the voters recorded—and we assure our friends that the tide of fortune is already with us. We exhort you, therefore, to be of good cheer—to defy the office holders in this citadel of their strength—and boldly march forth to the regeneration and redemption of your country. Let every man do his duty from this day until the election—let the free negro vote of Mr. Van Buren be thoroughly exposed and proven to the voters—his open hostility to western interests laid bare—the vile and profligate extravagance and theft of his administration—the plunder of the people's money—the arrogant and dictatorial tone of his servile and slavish office holders—the base attempt to cheat us out of a well restricted and properly guarded national bank, and fasten upon us his vile sub-treasury scheme—his worse than kingly attempt to slide his 200,000 standing army upon the country, and present pretence to know nothing of it, although solemnly and specifically recommended in his message—his former opposition to our admission into the Union—to the reduction of the duty on salt—the graduation of the price of the public lands—the continuation of the great Cumberland Road—let all these former and present sins be thoroughly charged and proven upon him, and our word for it, the free voters of Howard will desert the filthy and sinking ship!

But we admonish you to beware of the foe, with whom you have to contend. Fat and fattening upon your toil, drawn from us in the shape of taxes, the office holders of Howard will leave no effort untaken to continue their ascendancy over our rights and interests. It is with them a life and death effort—an exchange of the palace for the plough—and who can doubt the more than midnight toil, the slanders, the falsehoods, the deceptions, and tergiversations to which they will resort to cheat and deceive the voters. Meet them at every point—throw the commanding services of our old General in opposition to the vile flooding and deceitful course of Van Buren—the certificates and living testimony of his brave companions in arms will disperse the base slanders of his enemies—and before the first Monday in August, if the work be openly and boldly met, there will be cringing and knuckling, instead of dictation and insult from the office holders!

Let us then be up and doing. Let every voter see that he votes himself, and that his neighbor votes. We ask no quarter, and shall give none, because compromise is impossible where liberty is in controversy—and slaves we are for life if Van Buren be re-elected.

To arms, therefore, to arms! If the loco focus want argument and proof meet them—if they crawl in muddy water, and hide their plans, expose them—if they seem to be industrious, be industrious also—and if, perceiving their fate, they become furious, give them fury—"war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt." Do this, and our word on it the battle is fought and won!

The leading locos are playing a most desperate game of brag. Many of their followers have not forgotten their former victories, and shout as though unaware that our candidate is the man of the people, backed and sustained by their power, the prejudice against Mr. Clay being no longer available. Meet their brag, therefore, with truth—force upon them the issue as it is—LIBERTY OR SLAVERY—give wide circulation to the letter and calculation of "Talmadge"—show the voters that Van is already defeated—that he is despised by honest men every where, and deserted by the thousands—that the election of Old Tip is positively certain—and such a number of long faces, lank purses, and gloomy countenances as will parade the public square on the second Tuesday in August, has never before been seen in this section of the Union.

## OPENING OF THE COUNTY CANVASS.

The canvass for the Legislature has commenced gloriously and auspiciously. We have had accounts from various gentlemen—some disagreeing with us in politics—but all agreeing in the total rout of the Field Marshall who has been selected by the bad and more reckless men of the party to bear its banner in this campaign. Agreeably to previous notice, the candidates generally met a large collection of the people of Moniteau at Arnold, on Thursday. The discussion was commenced by Col. Birch at 1 past 11, who occupied the stand for about 2 hours and a half—the locos say 2 and 3 quarters. Almost the whole of Col. B's speech was devoted to State politics, or such national measures as it will become the Legislature to act upon. Of these were the currency bill, the currency generally, the wrong bill, the single term, distorting the State &c. He then courteously gave way to Dr. Redman for the purpose of reply—and such a reply or pretence of reply our informants concur in representing was never listened to. Notwithstanding the meeting had been gotten up by the Whig candidates, who (very different from the Locos at Rocheport on Saturday last, or at Glasgow to-day) had extended an invitation to all the candidates, Doctor Redman spoke about four hours—three hours and a half of which, at least, was devoted to the lowest abuse of General Harrison and certain members of the Whig party! It was now nearly night—Col. B. nevertheless occupied the time that remained—the people waiting patiently, and some crying out that they would sit until moon up. He exposed the unfairness of the course of Dr. R. in speaking more than three hours against General Harrison's military, and other conduct, which had so little, if any thing to do with the relative fitness of himself and his competitor to represent the interests of the people of Howard—and leaving him (as the friend of Gen. H.) so little time to expose the slanders he had heaped upon him. He did expose them, however, with books and authority in hand—and, what may be of some consequence to voters of proper self respect, he made Dr. R. acknowledge that he had the Register of Debates containing the speeches of Mr. Randolph and Gen. Harrison concerning the Federalism of the latter, and that he (Redman) had never seen Gen. Harrison's disclaimer as read by Col. B. from the address of the Central Committee. Col. B. made him a promise, before the whole crowd, that he would bring that volume of Debates to Marshall's Mill on Monday—when, and where, Col. B. pledged himself that he would show, that the very next sentence, even the very next line, in the speech which Redman had thus garbled, contained the most positive and unequivocal disclaimer, or contradiction by Gen. H. One of our informants mentions that, at this point, a Democrat was so full of manly indignation as to call out, in his own way—"go it, my Jim Birch."

On the whole, we have precisely the kind of cause—and precisely the men to succeed with. At the time our paper goes to press we have not heard from Fox's, where the meeting was on yesterday. We know, however, that the cause is safe in the hands of the men who have taken it up—and that it and they can and will gloriously triumph on Monday 3 weeks.

## THE STANDING ARMY DEFENDED.

The Boon's Lick Democrat of Wednesday takes sides with Doctor Redman in defending—nay, eulogizing the report of the Secretary of War. Let such as may be incredulous on the subject get the last paper and read the following editorial endorsement:

"We published last week the official report of the committee on the militia, to which was referred so much of the Secretary of War as relates to the re-organization and discipline of the militia. From this report it is clearly seen, that the plan proposed by the present Secretary of War is far from objectionable of any that has been submitted to Congress since the formation of our Government; and some plan for the re-organization of the militia, has been proposed by almost every Secretary of War, and urged upon Congress by almost every President, from Gen. Washington to Mr. Van Buren."

This monstrous endorsement and eulogy of a still more monstrous "plan" [observe, the Democrat calls it a "plan"—exactly as the President does] severs the last cord that has bound scores of the upright and patriotic portion of the people of the Boon's Lick country to the car of Van Burenism. We but speak what we have heard for ourselves in the last ten days. "If [say the scores alluded to]—if the President did not recommend the "plan," and if the party take it up, we are done—forever done—with him and with them." Well—we quote again the message, copying this time from the Democrat of 1st February, from which it will be read by the republican candidates for the legislature—and these are his words:

"The present condition of the defenses of our principal seaports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress: and, as connecting itself intimately with the subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States."

We have not room again to copy even the most objectionable parts of "the plan," but at least every voter in Howard may, as doubtless a large majority will, hear it read from the hustings. It will then be for any man, calling himself a republican, either to concur in the monstrous "plan" recommended by the President or the eulogy thus vouchsafed by his Editors and leading friends in Howard.

So far from its being "the least objectionable of any that had been previously submitted to Congress," we defy the Democrat to show that any previous proposition to organize the militia contained even a squinting towards this vast army of Presidential soldiers, furnishing THEIR OWN GUNS, and marching out of the state at his beck, TWICE A YEAR! WE DEFY HIM.

We therefore, felicitate the country that this monstrous scheme is now fairly and fully fathomed and eulogized by the party leaders and party presses. We thought they could not hold out in silence (like they started) after Mr. Van Buren's endorsement was pressed home upon them as it has been. Lo! they tremble! plead guilty, and REPEAL THE ACT!

To your tents, O Israel!

"A Bani" shall have a place next week.

## OUR RANDOLPH CORRESPONDENT.

"A bonafide convert to the cause of Harrison and the Country," will excuse us from publishing his communication. We think the game is hardly worth the powder. Such men as those to whom he alludes never can injure their opponents, and we do not wish to gratify them, by publishing any thing concerning them—at least one of them.

## MONTICELLO ACADEMY.

We had the pleasure of attending the semi-annual examination of the students of this flourishing institution last week, and we must say that our expectations were more than realized. This school, in our opinion, will vie with any in the State for location and management. The principal and assistants possess, not only the requisite knowledge of books, but they are practically instructors, and feeling a deep interest in the welfare of those placed under their charge, spare no pains in applying their abilities to the improvement of the scholar.

The editor of the Republican must have a large bump of alimentiveness. He says he had "eight or nine invitations to attend celebrations" on the fourth, but unfortunately, "could attend but one." Thus says the editor, "we lost the drinkables and eatables, which, could we have attended all we would have shared!" What a glutton.

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"Don't mind being snipped at by the Gazette, friend Cady. Hydrophobia is very prevalent in St. Louis, just now.—St. Louis Penman.

"Barking dogs never bite," you know, friend Foster. Allen, too, is used to "snaps." Have you forgotten the oyster, and ice cream controversy!

"Copies of the Address of Edward M. Samuel, are still at this office, subject to the order of the People. Like its author, it is a plain matter of fact production, and should be in every Whig's hands.

The following is from as strong and true republican, as lives in the county, and having become convinced of the anti-republican measures and acts of Van Buren, and his party generally, he has determined "to come out from the foul party," and vote for old Tippecanoe.

GLASGOW, July 2d 1840.

Mr. Editor—It may not be improper for me to say to you, that I have always belonged to what is called here, the Democratic party. I supported Gen. Jackson, not by vote, because I was not old enough, and have continued to support the administration of Mr. Van Buren, up to this time, though I must acknowledge that like many of my Democratic brethren, this support was inconsistent with principles, for I have always been in favor of a United States Bank, and believe that we cannot get along without one. I am totally opposed to the odious provisions of the Army Bill, proposed by the Secretary of War, endorsed by the President, and recommended to Congress. And I am now determined to go for men no longer, whose acts and measures seem to be at war with the dearest interests of the people, and tend to the prostration of our republican institutions; and I will no longer support men who sustain the odious currency bill, which passed the popular branch of our legislature, at its last session; and I will conclude by saying to my brother Democrats, farewell, and in the language of old Tip—"watch your government and you and they are free forever."

JOHN T. SMITH.

The following letter is in reply to one from the Hon. Jas. Lyons, of Va., asking of Gen. Harrison a denial of the charge of Abolitionism. Mr. Lyons is one of the Whig Electors, in Virginia, and although satisfied of the baseness of the charge, still, inasmuch as the Van Buren Central Committee of Virginia have preferred this charge, in the face and with the knowledge of Gen. Harrison's past avowals and sentiments on this subject, he thinks it due to the Whigs and Gen. Harrison both, to have furnished, under his own hand, a denial of the charge.

NORTH BEND, 1st June, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR—When I received your letter of the 14th April, I was very unwell with a violent cold in the head, which terminated in intermittent neuralgia, or sun pain, as it is commonly called, which was so much increased by writing, that I was obliged for some time to do very little in that way. When I recovered, my unanswered letters had increased to so fearful a mass that I have not yet been able to get through it, even with the assistance of my conscience keeping committee.

And although I have adopted the method of getting rid of a large portion of them by committing them to the flames instead of the committee, such are the constant interruptions to which I am subjected by a constant stream of visitors, that I am unable to make very little progress in lessening my file.

You have in the above my apology for treating you with apparent neglect which it was impossible; that I should do, as well from my high standing in society, from the regard I feel for you in consequence of the long and intimate friendship and connexion between our families. But for those reasons, candor induces me to say, that I could never have brought myself to answer the political part of your letter at all. I am convinced that upon reflection you will yourself think that it was totally unnecessary, for I cannot suppose that my personal friends and connexions in my native State could think that I was less of a gentleman or an honest man than those ardent politicians further South, Stansly, Alford, Legare, Dawson, King, &c. &c. They take it for granted that I could not suffer my Vincennes speech and other to be quoted by my friends to show my opinions on the subject of abolitionism, if I did not hold those opinions at this time—they have therefore treated with scorn and contempt, the charge of being an Abolitionist, and truly assert that I have done and suffered more to support Southern Rights than any other person north of Mason and Dickson's line. I have had indeed, a great number of applications from individuals (some tens, at least, my opponents requiring me to reiterate what I have said or written upon the subject of the United States Bank, Abolitionism, &c. &c. I have declined to answer them of late at all; amongst all other reasons, because it was physically impossible that I should do it, and as they all require my opinions in manuscript, particularly addressed to the writers, they would not be satisfied with my writing any letter and sending a printed copy to each. I was determined, however, to avail myself of the first favorable opportunity, and referring to the letters and speeches I had made on the subjects I have mentioned, to endorse them all. This I have recently done in a letter to a committee appointed by the Whig members of the Legislature of New York. You will probably see it published by the time this reaches you. In relation to the discussion between Mr. Randolph and myself in the Senate, of which a statement is annexed to the address, what better evidence could be given, than there is no possibility of satisfying my political enemies by any thing that I could write than the garbled account which they have given of that discussion? If the charge made upon me by Mr. Randolph is authentic, taken from a newspaper report, surely, my answer to him should be considered so also.

It is worthy of remark too, that Mr. Randolph made no reply to my answer to his attack, and that he was not a man to leave a matter in that situation if he could avoid it. The truth is, that I believe he really regretted his attack upon me, he repeatedly told me so, and frequently solicited me to bury the hatchet at a friendly dinner with him, which I agreed to do. At the dinner were Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Hayne and Gen. Hamilton and many others, all but myself of the Jackson party. Our friendly intercourse was never afterwards interrupted. In reply to your inquiry, as to my connection with the old Federal party, I will state to you the circumstances under which I received two appointments from Mr. John Adams. In the year 1796, Gen. Wayne left the Army on a visit to Philadelphia. I had been recently married and tendered to him my resignation as his aide-de-camp, but he declined receiving it saying he could very well dispense with my services on his journey. It was during this trip that he obtained the promise of General Washington to give me a civil appointment, as I had expressed my determination to leave the Army. This promise the President repeated to my brother, Carter B. Harrison, then in Congress, with some very kind remarks upon my conduct in the Army.—When Gen. Washington left the Presidency, I have reason to believe that he obtained a promise from Mr. Adams to fulfil his intentions. When the office of the Secretary of the North Western Territory became vacant, Mr. Adams appointed me, although I was opposed by Col. Pickens, the Secretary of State. In 1799, I was selected by the Republican party of the Territorial Legislature to be their candidate for the appointment of delegate to Congress. Between Mr. St. Clair, Jr. (the son of Gov. St. Clair), the Federal candidate and myself, the votes were divided precisely as the two parties stood in the Legislature, with the exception of one Republican who was induced by his regard for the Governor to vote for him. The vote was 11, to 10, not one of the nine Federalists voting for me. Before I left Cincinnati, the Republican members made me promise not to suffer my known opposition to the measures of the Administration to interfere with the attainment of the great object for which I was sent. Upon my arrival in Philadelphia, I was received by Mr. Adams in the most flattering manner. At his dinner parties, where I was often a guest, he seemed to take great pleasure in speaking of my father's services in the Revolutionary Congress, relating many anecdotes to show his devotion to the cause, and the effect which his pleasantness produced in cheering them in the gloom, which the occasionally unpromising state of their affairs often produced.

I had no conversation with Mr. Adams on politics farther than to explain to him my views in relation to the change in the system of selling the Public Lands which I was glad to find he approved. As soon as the law was passed for the division of the North Western Territory, I was informed that it was the intention of Mr. Adams to nominate me to the Government of Indiana. I hastened not a moment to declare that I would not accept it although very much pressed to do so by several leading Federal members of Congress. I was not long in discovering the motives of those gentlemen. There had been some meetings of the people of the Territory, in which resolutions had been adopted recommending me to the President for the Government of the Territory, (North Western) instead of Gov. St. Clair.

Those resolutions, with correspondent addresses had been forwarded to the President and Senate. Now it so happened that two distinguished Senators had fixed their eyes upon the same office. One of them who had been most urgent for me to go to Indiana, and large possessions in the North Western Territory, which was probably one reason for his wishing to go there. But the main object was to secure the Territory of the Federal party, when it should become a State, that it was known would soon be the case. To carry out this plan it was necessary to get me out of the way. The appointment was pressed upon me, notwithstanding my refusal to take it. At length, my reflections and friends, the Messrs. Nicholas, Wilson Cary of the Senate, and John of the House, prevailed on me to accept it. They pointed out the advantages to myself, and assured me that there was no doubt of Mr. Jefferson's election in the ensuing November, and that I would be continued Governor of Indiana, and that some Republican successor Governor St. Clair in the North Western Territory.

I therefore accepted the appointment, with a determination, as Indiana had no voice in the choice of the President, that I would take no part in the contest.

I have thus given you a full account of my connexion with the Presidency of Mr. Adams. I will conclude by saying, that Mr. Jefferson lost no time after his inauguration, to assure me of his favor and his confidence, and I think there is sufficient evidence that I retained both to the end of his administration.

In answer to the enquiry why I used the word "Abolition" in designating a society of which I was a member in Richmond in the year 1761, instead of the word "Humane," which is known to be the one by which the society was really distinguished—All that I can say upon the subject is that if I did really term it an Abolition Society a fact which I can still hardly believe, [for I have not been able to see the paper containing my address to the people of the District in 1822.] it must have been from forgetfulness, which might easily happen after a lapse of 31 years. At any rate the word Abolition was not understood to mean in 1822, what it now means. There can be no doubt that the society of which Mr. Taitton Pleasants was a member, and which in his publication in the Richmond Whig, he calls the "Humane Society of Richmond," [and by this title Judge Gatch, who gave me the certificates in 1821, also distinguished it.] was the same of which I was a member. Mr. Pleasants was a member in 1797 I in 1761—Mr. Robert Pleasants was the president at the former period as he was when I was admitted.

I do not wish what I have said above, to be published; but I have no objection that the facts should be stated, and reference made to me as having furnished them.

I have written to a friend in Congress, Mr. Joseph Williams of Tennessee, showing the connexion which existed between the Hamilton county Corresponding Committee and myself, and authorized him to make it public.

I was about to make some further observations when I was interrupted by a party of gentlemen from Louisville, and must conclude by assuring you that I am,

Very truly, yours,

W. H. HARRISON.

A meeting will be held in Glasgow on Saturday, the 19th of July, for the purpose of organizing and electing officers of the Troop. All the members are requested to attend, as a full meeting is necessary. The meeting will be called in Mr. Porter's School Room, between the hours of 11 and 12.

## READ—COMPARE.

Honest men, of all parties, are asked to read the annexed letters from Gen. Harrison and President Van Buren, and decide for himself, why it is that the Van Buren party vilify Gen. Harrison for writing one, and laud Mr. Van Buren for writing the other.

Gen. Harrison's opinions.

Any one, honestly desirous of ascertaining, or of making known Gen. Harrison's opinions upon the political questions of the day, may find them fully and freely expressed in *Todd and Drake's Life of Harrison*, published in this city. The following letter shows that Gen. Harrison's opinions have undergone no change:

NORTH BEND, June 2d, 1840.

"Gentlemen: In answer to your inquiry 'whether the letters and speeches which have been published in my name by my political friends,' particularly those contained in a pamphlet lately published in Cincinnati, by Col. C. S. Todd and Benj. Drake, Esq., contain the sentiments and opinions which I at present entertain," I repeat, what I have lately written to a committee of my friends in New York, that I would not consider myself an honest man to suffer these letters and speeches to be thus used without contradiction if any alteration had taken place in my opinions.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your fellow-citizen,  
W. H. HARRISON.

"To Charles M. Thurston, and others,  
Louisville, Ky."

Mr. Van Buren's opinions.

WASHINGTON, March 20th, 1840.

I have received your letter of the 21st inst., and can have no objection to say, in reply, that the sentiments expressed in my letter to Junius Ains and others, on the 6th March, 1839, and subsequently repeated in my other addresses, are not only still entertained by me, but have been greatly strengthened by subsequent experience and reflection.

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
Gen. JACKSON.

Gen. Jackson, in 1828, was asked his opinions, by the Indiana Senate, through Governor Ray.—The following extracts are from General Jackson's reply:

HERMITAGE, Feb. 25, 1828.

Sir—I have had the honor to receive your Excellency's letter of the 29th ultimo, enclosing resolutions of the Senate of Indiana, adopted as it appears, with a view of ascertaining my opinions on certain political topics.

The respect which I entertain for the Executive and Senate of your State, excludes from my mind the idea that an unfriendly disposition dictated the interrogatories which are proposed. But I will confess my regret at being forced by this sentiment to depart, in the smallest degree, from that determination on which I have always acted. Not, sir, that I would wish to conceal my opinions on any political or national subjects; but as they were in various ways promulgated in 1824, I am apprehensive that my appearance before the public, at this time, may be attributed, as has already been the case, to improper motives.

With these remarks I pray you, sir, respectfully to state to the Senate of Indiana, that my opinions, at present, are precisely what they were in 1823-4, when they were communicated by letter to Dr. Coleman, of N. Carolina, and when I voted for the present tariff and appropriations for internal improvements.

I have the honor, &c.  
ANDREW JACKSON.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE C. SIBLEY, Esq., of St. Charles, as a candidate to represent the people of Missouri in the 27th Congress.

We are authorized to announce EDWARD M. SAMUEL, Esq., of Liberty, as a candidate to represent the people of Missouri in the 27th Congress.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esq., as a candidate for the office of clerk of the county court of Howard county.

We are authorized to announce ALFRED W. MORRISON, Esq., as a candidate for the office of clerk of the county court of Howard county.

We are authorized to announce NATHANIEL FORD, Esq., as a candidate for the office of clerk of the county court of Howard county.

We are authorized to announce JOHN M. DAVIS, as a candidate for the office of Assessor, of Chariton County, at the August election.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE CHAPMAN, as a candidate, for Justice of the Peace, for Franklin Township, Howard County.

We are authorized to announce Capt. JOHN MOON, as a candidate for the office of Coroner of Howard county.

**Dissolution of Co-partnership.**  
THE firm of Searey, Danner & Searey, was on the 25th of June last, dissolved by mutual consent.  
JOHN L. SEAREY,  
JOHN Z. DANNER,  
LABAN SEAREY.

**Co-partnership Notice.**  
THE Subscribers, have this day (July 1st, 1840) associated themselves, as partners in trade, for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring business, under the name and style of Searey and Cook, LABAN SEAREY,  
LANFORD COOK.

SEAREY & COOK, having devoted many years to the business of Tailoring in all its branches, and the Senior having resided in Fayette, and conducted business, for many years, they flatter themselves, that they can give general satisfaction to their customers. As far as ability is concerned, they respectfully refer patrons to specimens of their workmanship, in and about Fayette, and for their disposition to please, and their attention to business, they pledge themselves, that no remuneration shall come undeservedly. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

P. S. Particular attention paid to cutting. In this branch of their profession, they feel a confidence in giving general satisfaction, notwithstanding Tailors generally are found deficient.

The latest fashions will be received quarterly. In a word, SEAREY & COOK, feel confident of their ability to prosecute their business in true workmanlike manner, and so long as they attempt to do business, they intend their work shall move it.

Fayette, July 11th, 1840.

**Catch the Murderer!!**

Four Hundred Dollars Reward!!  
At a meeting of the Citizens of Pettis County, it was Resolved, that a reward of four hundred dollars, be offered for the apprehension of DAVID L. OWEN, who murdered JEREMIAH C. GUCKER, in Georgetown, Mo., on the 3d day of July inst. Sud Owen is about five feet six or seven inches high, round bodied, well built man, has light hair and light blue eyes, very white and well set teeth, fair complexion, sharp nose, is a little bow-legged, and weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds. He is twenty three or four years of age, fond of liquor and very talkative when intoxicated.

The above reward will be given to any person for the apprehension and delivery of said Owen, at Georgetown, Pettis County, Mo.

Papers throughout the United States, will confer a favor by giving the foregoing several insertions in a conspicuous place.

ABRAHAM HUGHES, Chairman.

July 11th, 1840.

## Menagerie and Circus!



MR. W. SEELEY, is happy in being able to offer to the ladies and gentlemen of Fayette, the best lion, tiger and eagle Menagerie and Circus, will arrive on Friday the 17th inst., and it will be immediately exhibited. It will be opened for one day only.

The manager of this popular establishment feels perfectly authorized to announce a series of entertainments of a new and highly interesting character, with which the student of natural history, the man of business, who seeks an hour's pleasant recreation, and the lover of right down good fun and frolic, will be equally gratified.

Admission to the whole 50 cents—Children half price.

The above establishment will be exhibited at Glasgow on Saturday the 15th inst.

G. O. CARR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fayette,

HOWARD COUNTY, MO.

REFERENCES.  
Wm. M. Campbell, Esq., St. Charles.  
James L. Minor, Esq., Jefferson.  
Col. David Bailey,  
E. Block & Brother,  
Geo. W. Huston, Esq.,  
Curry Wells, Esq.,  
Capt. Nathaniel Semmons,  
Gleichenster, Esq., Bowling Green.  
W. G. Merriweather, Pike County.

**Wheat! Wheat! Wheat!!!**

3,000 Bushels of good clean Wheat wanted, for which the highest price will be given, by  
RICHARD H. LAW,  
Fayette, July 11th, 1840.

**Fall Races.**

THE regular fall races will commence over the Fayette course on Tuesday the 15th day of September next, and continue five days.

First day.—Jockey Club purse \$100, free for all, one heat—\$100 entrance.

Second day.—Cott Stake for two year olds only, male heats—\$50 subscription, half forfeit, now closed with twenty-one entries.

Third day.—Jockey Club purse \$300, two mile heats, free for all—\$50 entrance.

Fourth day.—Jockey Club purse \$500, three mile heats, free for all—\$50 entrance.

Fifth day.—Jockey Club and Proprietor's purse \$200, mile heats, three best in five, \$200 entrance.

Same day.—Second race Jockey Club purse \$50, free for all two year olds except the winner of the above Cott Stake, \$5 entrance.

The winning horse for the first day will not be excluded from running any subsequent day, except with the entry. In all other respects the rules of said course will govern.

BENJAMIN WATTS, Proprietor.

Fayette, June 27th, 18